WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in to-day.

To Correspondents.

notice can be taken of Anonymous Comm
Whatever's intended for insertion must be as
by the name and address of the writer—not nee
publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith,
business letters for this office should be addresse
TRUNKE, New York.

osamot undertake to return rejected Communication.

Terms of The Tribune.

Bingle copy.

Mail subscribers, one year (314 issues).

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBURE.

Per year (104 issues).

WEEKLY TRIBURE.

THE TRIBUNE. New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The following is a list of naval prizes up to the first of June, 1864: Steamers, 232; schooners, 627; sloops, 159; barks, 29; brigs, 32; ships, 15; yaohts and small craft, 133; total, 1,227. The aggregate value is \$17,-000,000, to be distributed among the naval captors.

CONGRESS.

SENATE .- Mr. Summer reported favorably on the bill to provide for the execution of the treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting Consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such for eign nations in waters and ports of the United States Mr. Pomeroy reported back the bill manting lands to Montana and Dacota, with a recommendation that they be postponed until next December. Agreed to The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was called up, but without considering it the Senate, on me tion of Mr. Chandler, went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

House .- Mr. Hooper reported a bill to provide way and means for the support of the Government, by authorizing a loan of four hundred millions of dollars. The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House resumed the consideration the Senate bill prohibiting speculation in coin and bullion. Mr. Hooper submitted a substitute for the first section of the bill. The bill was laid aside, to take up agreeing amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The report was debated by various gentlemen, and then disagreed to, 39 against 54 House resumed the consideration of the Gold bill. Mr. Pendleton moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried. 53 against 47. An unsuccessful motion was made reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table Mr. Washburne of Illinois moved to postpone the que tion of reconsideration until Saturday. Ohie moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Dis agreed to, 49 against 53. The subject was then postponed till Saturday. Thirty thousand copies of schanical part of the Patent-Office Report we ordered to be printed. Mr. Cole, delegate from Wash ington, opposed the Senate bill regulating the veto power in that Territory, protesting against the proposed abridgement of the liberties of the people. He moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which the House In the preliminary organization, to

GENERAL NEWS.

About two hundred delegates were present at the annual meeting of the American Medical Assoc tion, representing many of the State and county organ izations, the medical colleges, and the Army and Navy Armour of Detroit, Chairman of the Committee mination. Dr. N. S. Davis, Illinois, Vice-Presidents-Wm. H. Mussey, Ohio; Dr. Worthington Hooker, Coneticut: Dr. William Williams, District of Columbi Dr. F. E. B. Hinsey, Maryland. Treasurer—Dr. Cas-per Wister, Pa. Secretary—Dr. G. Furman, N. Y. The next meeting of the Association is to be held in Boston. er a good deal of debate and the ingenious use Parliamentary tactics, the report was adopted and the efficers were excerted to sents of honor on the platform. Dr. Davis, the new President, then briefly addressed the Association. He said, in substance, that he was with the organization from the time of its commence m." but had not a word of kindness for our suffering iers. He hoped our "Southern brothren" would noon return, but did not express a desire that our Northbrethren now laboring night and day with the self and whelm the country in ruin. he ever backed a hand or a foot from a Norther. at the sweet-spoken Doctor Davis. He wished me word for the North, save that in very vague terms he referred to the fact that physicians and surone kind word for our cause, not one encouraging remark, not one indication that the nation is in the very life-and-death struggle, demanding the earnest suppor of all her sons, and from none so great and so say macrifices as from the representatives of the medical is to be hoped that some little word of cheer for the salvation of the people, the preservation of consti-tutional liberty, and the encouragent of surgeons now "We cannot imagine that, when newspaper worn out with toil in our great armies, may be ventured upon. It may be just as well to suspend the welcome for our Southern brethren, until they show some slight

sien of a disposition to return. The Kings County Union General Committee last night adopted some very sharp-pointed resolution in regard to the employment in the Navy-Yard Custom House, and other places under the General Governmen on complaint that the Government has retained in responsible positions—especially in the Customs—many of the most influential and bitter enemies of the

party of any such leniency.

The anniversary of the New-York Baptist

Association was held in the Marie York clation was held in the Mariner's Church, Ollyer street, yesterday. In the morning the annual cermon was preached by Dr. Anderson, and the afternoon and evening meetings were occupied by the business of the Association. About \$400 were raised as the nucleus of

a fund for assisting the poorer churches. Yesterday the great race for the Jersey Derby was run for at the Paterson Spring Meeting. Thirtytwo horses were entered and twelve started, being th greatest number ever witnessed on a race in this country. It was won by Norfolk, a horse recently sold at St. Louis after winning a race for \$15,000; Tipperary have?

An elegant house and furniture at the corner of Kineteenth street and Delancey place, Philadelphia, were yesterday presented to Mrs. Gen. Meade. The money to purchase it was contributed by citizens of

Brigadier-Gen. R. C. Tyler, who was wounded on Friday last, arrived at Philadelphia from Washington on Tuesday. He was shot through the right ankle.

There are hopes of saving his foot. The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of Mew-York is now in annual session in this city. There are now nearly 500 lodges and over 40,000 members in

via Halifax, will close at 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, at Boston, but she will not sail until about 11

to 193; the quotation at the Stock Exchange was 194, and at noon stood 1924. In the afternoon the rate was 1934. At the Stock Exchange Government Bonds were irregular. Stocks after the floard were doll and lower, but at the Public Session an improvement was shown, followed by free sales and a return to lower rates. The Secretary of the Treasury is in town, and donles in the most positive manner the statements made yesterday by a Washington letter writer in regard to the wants of his department. The expenses are two and a half of his department. The expenses are two and a half notes, or in the two-year notes, which are legal tender for their \$50,000,000 in exchange for Certificates, at 6 P cent in cur rency. Money on call has been very abundant to-day at 6 \$\rightarrow\$
cent, and at this rate it could not be readily used among stock

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Presidential Convention met yesterday Baltimore, at the appointed time, perfected its preliminary organization, and adjourned to to-day, when, probably, its important work will be finished in the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. So far there is much display of strong enthusiasm, and little evidence of anything but entire harmony. The enthusiasm will increase to the end, no doubt; and it is not yet time for any discordant clement to show itself, even if any exists, which is not apprehended. The speeches of Senator Morgan on calling the Convention to order; of Dr. Breekinridge, as temporary Chairman; of ex-Gov. Denison on taking the as the permanent presiding offichair eer, all have one tone - of patriotic devotion to the Union, of a fixed determination to crush the Rebellion, and the absolute necessity of destroying its cause, that liberty may be established all over the land, and peace be permanent. On all these points there is but one feeling, and these six hundred Delegates, fresh from the people, bear unmistakable witness of the popular will and the universal zeal to rebuild the Union on the broad basis of Freedom to all men. Such undoubtedly will be the character of the Platform which will be reported to-day by the Committee on Resolutions. and we shall enter upon the canvass with no doubt and no hesitation as to the principles by which we are to be guided.

Of men there is as yet little said inside or eems to be as to the candidate for the Vice-Mr. Johnson of Tennessee are both urged for voyage. that position by strong delegations, while others think that to leave Mr. Hamlin's name off the ticket, in case of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. President with charges of overstepping the would be an invidious distinction. It is not probable, however, that on this point there will be any great struggle; the conflicting preferences will undoubtedly be reconciled after a friendly conference to-day. On the question of

In the preliminary organization, the names of all the States and Territories, after some debate. were called. The question of admitting their Delegates to permanent seats and to vote is vet to be decided, but it is not likely to lead to any interruption of the entire harmony of the Convention. The disposition scemes to be to admit sent there for that purpose. We publish elsewhere a full telegraphic report of those proceedings up to the hour of adjournment last nights

We hold firmly and at all times the right of every citizen to dissent pointedly and emphatically from the policy of those charged with the administration of the Government. We hold that each citizen may justifiably expose their chaptful for the honor conferred upon him; his interest errors, rebuke their shortcomings, and insist on in the Society was unabated. He had been identified their return to the path of loyalty and duty. errors, rebuke their shortcomings, and insist on But we cannot consent that this right of free criticism shall be extended to cover the persistent atterance of naked forgeries and flagrant false. boods, calculated to subvert the Government it. wounded in Grant's army without fee or reward might therefore, we open certain of our cotemporatraitorous invention, every lying report, calcuarms of the defenders of our National existence -when we see those journals day by day denouncing our National authorities as false, weak, deceitful, forsworn, worthless, contemptible, &c., &c .- and all this not only with impunity, but without a thought of arrest-we are tempfed to ask what they can mean by putting forth such implications as the following

"We cannot imagine that, when newspapers are suppressed because they expose end censure the political course of the Administration, banks will be asfe which venture to dispute the financial wisdom of the same Administration, nor that any other portion of our great commercial system will escape. Nothing has ret been found too high to be reached by the arbitrary will of the

-The journal which thus dilates is perfectly aware that a large majority of its cotemporaopenly hostile to the Federal Administrationthat the organs of the French, English, Irish. Scotch, and most if not all other of the foreign fractions of our population, are either in symcharges against the President and leading memhood, corruption, &c., &c., are here made and rëiterated almost daily. Over and again has the Secretary of State been publicly charged with complicity in the forgery of a Confederate Navy Report, without the smallest foundation for the charge in truth or plausibility. If this tween this City and Philadelphia than on any

leader beginning as follows:

"When the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, applied for a personal interview with Mr. Lincoin, and was curity and arregantly denied admission within our lines, upon a point of etiquetic, The Daily News expressed sorrow and surprise that the Administration should have thus dismissed an opportunity to open a path of negotiation that might have led to an honorable peace. The Administration journals, at the time, insisted that Mr. that might have led to an honorable peace. The Administration journals, at the time, insisted that Mr. Stephene's mission was entirely disconnected with any purpose of a diplomatic nature, and that it referred exclassively to a military question. We advanced arguments to prove the contrary, and exposed the absurdity of the superior and exposed the absurdity of the superior abilities as 10. Stephene, and one of such high official grade in the Confederacy, should have been dispatched upon an erround less important than the discussion of the radicel points of difference between the sections. We publish to-day a recent correspondence between Joffer-

Let us compare these assertions with the recorded facts:

On the 4th day of July last-the day after Lee's defeat at Gettysbuurg, but before it could have been known in Richmond-the following correspondence was had:

FORTHESS MONROR, July 4, 1863, }
U. S. Steamer Minnesota, 2 p. m. }
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following communication is just received fr Mr. Stephens, who is on the flag-of-trues boat anchored above

I shall inform Mr. Stephens that I await your instrucions before giving him an answer.

S. H. LEE. Admiral &c.

S. H. LEE. Admiral. &c.

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER TORFEDO. }
IN JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1863. }

SIE: As Military Commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication, in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. The Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me as secretary, for the purpose of delivering the communication in person and conferring upon the subject to which it relates. I desire to proceed to Washington in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson of the Confederate States Navy, no person being on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,
To S. H. LEE, Admiral. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Acting Rear Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads:

Acting Rear Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads:

The request of Alex. H. Stephens is inadmissible The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communications and conference GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

-The above tells its own story. There was not a whisper, a hint, an intimation, that Stephens's errand was one of Peace. On the con announcing himself as deputed by the Commander-in-chief of the Confederates to confer with ustead of coming direct by land, gave to his peaceful mission. We doubt that a hostile

-And now will The Daily News-which often. with or without reason, assails our (notets)

What clause of our Federal Constitution author izes the President to receive and treat with a devutation from any of our thirty-four States as the the Presidency but one feeling seems to be man- diplomatic enroys of an independent foreign

THE END OF MONOPOLY.

The House of Representatives has passed, and the Senate's Committee on Commerce has favorably reported, the bill which is in essence Mr. Sumner's, but we believe was in terms first proposed by Mr. Wilson of Iewa, providing that the People of the United States shall be authorized and enabled to travel and send freight by such existing railroad or other routes as shall offer to carry them most cheaply and satisfactorily. Such is the purport of the bill, while its terms are few and simple. It declines to go the length of chartering a post railway conf necessary.

commerce between the States." and " to estab-

When this monopoly was granted, railroads privilege, and it was granted them. Before it opposition. had expired, they came back for a renewal, and strangers, he is most unlikely to hesitate.

dearer and their accommodations poorer bethe immense business and the remarkably facile Opening the last Daily News, we find its topography) to be cheaper and better, is only what every intelligent person would presume. Give any company or capitalist a monopoly of carrying hence to Albany or Boston, and the same result would be exhibited there.

-The last dodge of the monopolists is the cry of 'State Rights.' New-Jersey has a right, they say, to prescribe the conditions whereon her soil may be traversed by citizens of other States.

We meet the assertion by a flat denial. The We meet the assertion by a flat denial. The powers granted to Congress to regulate commerce between the States and establish postroads negative the assumption. The former power has no meaning, no object, if the monopolists' assumption is well-grounded We stand

at once on the Constitution and on natural NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION. adjourned at 9:15 p. m. to 10 a. m. to-morrow, having right. Every citizen of the United States has a natural right to traverse New-Jersey so that he behaves himself. If he can be taxed \$1, or one cent, for permission to do so, he may be axed \$100. Legislatures may facilitate intercourse between sister States: they have no

right to obstruct it. If we are wrong on this point, the courts will so hol'd. We cannot test our rights in the premises unless Congress passes some such bill as that now before the Senate. Give us the action demanded, and, if the monopoly is beyond the reach of Congress, the Supreme Court will so decide. An unconstitutional law is a simple nullity.

But we dony that New-Jersey backs the monopoly. The consolidated companies can suborn legislators and buy presses, but not the people. This truth was made manifest at the late large and influential Union State Convention, wherein every locality was represented. The Grand Committee had presented the name of Mr. J. P. Bradley of Trenton for a State Delegate, while the Ist District Committee had left off that of Mr. James M. Scovel, the Senator from Camden, who was a candidate for district delegate. They are two good men and good Unionists, differing mainly in that Mr. Bradley is an attorney of the Monopoly, while Mr. Scovel is one of its most active opponents. His friends appealed from the district to the Convention at large, pitting Mr. Scovel against Mr. Pradley for State Delegate; and they carried him by a decided majority. Out of 679 votes cast, Mr. Bradley had but 117; when, had he been the anti-Monopoly candidate, he must have been elected.

We entreat the Senate not to let the House bill be defeated. It has already put the Monopoly on its good behavior, and proved of signal benefit to the mercantile and traveling publie. It is now giving us the double track we demand to be allowed to take a Confederate Give us an actubolishing and forbidding Railroad watch over the interests that circle around the Secret led, will marvel that she was ever duped and vote of the delegation in favor of Hamlin. outside of the Convention. The only doubt naval reconnoissance rather than that of a drugged into limiting herself to one poor railroad across her territory where she might by Presidency. Mr. Dickinson of this State and gunbeat was ever permitted to make such a this time have had three good ones; and the people of other States will endeavor to forget oon that they were ever fleeced of a dollar a paltry dime er so into her treasury and distribute another among her legislators. lawvers. and politicians. Her share of the spoil is a poor equital for the wrong she inflicts and the odi-

> THE LONDON CONFERENCE. The London Conference had another meeting

were present. Many propositions for an amicable settlement of the great European question were offered, but opinions were still found to widely differ, and the English papers hastily drew the inference that "the chances of at agreement were small."

If we sean, however, more closely the ac ounts given by the official and semi-official papers of the European Governments, we clearsee that considerable progress toward averting a general war has been made

The most important point in the last news is the apparent agreement between the three Gerneeting, by the shortest and quickest route, the man Powers (Austria, Prussia and the Diet) on commercial with the political metropolis of the one band and France on the other, respectthe Republic, which Congress has a clear con- ing the mode of settlement. Mr. Von Beust, stitutional right to do, and should not fail to do the representative of the Federal Diet, has been on a visit to the Emperor of France, and from The most consepieuous and obnoxious violathe language both of the official press of France tion of the natural right of transit and travel is and of the State Ministers, it seems that Mr. winced in the special legislation of the State Benst has accepted the proposition of France as of New-Jersey, whereby the transportation of to the application of the general suffrage. With passengers and goods across that State between regard to Austria and Prussia, we now know this city and Philadelphia is made a strict mo- that they have abandoned the idea of preserving nopoly and sold to the associated Companies the so-called "integrity of the Danish monknown as Camden and Amboy. We can arehy," and that Prussia has abandoned altoblame the Companies, as the world gether the hope of heing able to appear the duch goes, for buying this valuable priviles to herself. The two Powers appear to be for voted to call the roll of all the States. Virginia has brethren were here, but he had lated to unnerve the hearts and paralyze the eral millions of dollars; we do blame the legis- not yet fully given their consent to the French lege, whereby the corporators have made sev- once more harmonious, and, if they have last been called, and North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, lators of that State for selling it (and them- plan, they only differ from it in unessential selves); but such things will be done, and there points, which are not likely to prove an obstacle s no help for them but in the action of that to an entire understanding upon this question. Lincoln. All the other Territories are now being Congress which is clothed by the Federal Con- Finally, we have a report that the English Govstitution with exclusive power "to regulate ernment has likewise consented to a plebiscite in Schleswig-Holstein, and that arrangements were lish post-roads." Only in these express and im- in progress which would preclude the resumpportant grants of power is there protection for tion of hostilities. In a former article, we stated down thunders of applause from every quarter of the the whole people against local rapacity and ex- that the official journal of the Government of Russia had expressly defended the same policy. This would unite all the five Great Powerswere an experiment, and their (unwatered) France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia-with stocks below par. The Camden and Amboy the German Confederacy upon one plan and of

As, however, the principle of nationality ries published in this city are intensely and obtained it-how, it were easier to guess than to is to be made the basis of the settlement show. Now, their renewed lease draws to a of the question, France esteems it the most close; but no one hopes for relief from that equitable plan to divide the Duchy of Schlessource. It will just as certainly be again re- wig according to nationalities, uniting the newed as monopolies are profitable and legis- Danish districts with Denmark and the German pathy with the Rebels or at all events inimical lators can be bought. And when a green Solon districts, together with Holstein, with Gerto our Executive and his policy-and that can be made to believe that he is at once earning many. This proposition will hardly be accepta heavy bribe and enriching his State, by legis- able to the people of the Duchy of Schlesbers of his Cabinet of usurpation, perfidy, false- lation which takes money out of the pockets of wig, the Germans of which claim the whole Duchy for annexation to Germany, while the There is no need to expatiate on the fruits of Danish portion want the whole of the Duchy, as political significance. monopoly. All History records them. That well as Holstein, to remain with Denmark. transportation and travel are considerably Nevertheless, as there is little chance of obtaining from the London Conference any other is not freedom of the press, what would you kindred route, when they ought (because of and the Gorman Governments will at length result, we do not doubt that the German people proposition made by France-the only feasible one which has yet been made.

The Accident at the Philadelphia Sanitary

Philadelphia Sanitary
Pair.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 7, 1884.

The accident at the Sanitary Fair this afternoon was not so serious as at first reported. Richard Schultz, soldier employed on guard duty at the Fair, has died of his injuries. A lady had her ankie broken, and many others were bruised.

The number of visitors to the Fair this evening is estimated at 7,000.

The first name allowed at the serious of the serio

The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge Temporary Chairman.

Speeches of Governor Morgan and Dr. Breckinridge.

COMMITTEES ON ORGANIZATION.

Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio Made President.

HIS SPEECH UPON TAKING THE CHAIR.

FACTS, RUMORS, AND GUESSWORK

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 7, 1864. The factions which mar the politics of Pennsylvania have come to the National Convention, and have introduced into the delegation of that State an opposition to the nomination of Simon Cameron for the Vice-Presidency. So soon as this element of discord Cameron withdrew his pretensions to the office, and nominated to his delegation Havaihal Hamlin as the choice of Pennsylvania.

All over the city and among nearly all the delegation is a concordant opinion that Mr. Hamlin will be nomilie. It is now giving us the double track we ticinte outside the Convention who sagaclously shake ought to have had at least twenty years ago. their heads and say that the representatives here who gunbout around from Richmond to Washington Monopoly; let the Courts decide all questions of tary of State, and who desired to keep New-York of constitutional power; and New-Jersey, anshackargument that to leave Mr. Hamilin off the ticket would be a distinction that would be hostile as well as invidiof which was deliberately set by the Republican Navery time they crossed her area in order to put tional Convention, did not avail to repress a strong feel ing in the delegation in favor of the nomination of Mr. Dickinson. This was stiffened by the action of Massa chusetts. Her delegation is said to have sent word to that of New-York that they did not favor the renomina- Jones, jr. tion of Hamlin, but had deliberately made Daniel S. Dicktuson their choice, and desired New-York to present his name to the Convention.

their room in the Eutaw House, and have been all the on the 27th of May, at which all the members forenoon over the question of the Vice-Presidency. In the speech making into which the difference of opin has run, it is said that an eminent politician of New York City frankly took the ground that, if Dickinson retain his sent in the Cabinet.

the Convention, having committed himself in a speech at St. Louis against Mr. Lincoln's nomination. If the Claybank Blair delegation is admitted to seats in the Convention the radical delegates will not enter it. Ben. Butler has numerous friends in the Convention, but the or any office has been positively forbidden by him. He has declared that he has a convention to attend to at Bermuda Hundred. Indiana's first choice is Andy

Johnson, her second D. S. Dickinson. Thurlow Weed vesterday made a vizorous effort to secure the nomination of Gen. Hancock as Vice President. He urged it strongly, and with arguments hard York delegation, and secured the cooperation of one of the most influential of the Pennsylvania leaders to persuade the delegation of that State to present this chivalric and successful soldier's me. There is no denying that it would have been a tower of strength.

ELEVEN THIRTT-TWO A. M .- The New-York delegation has just voted on the question of Vice-President-D. S. Dickinson, 28; Andrew John on, 32; Hannibal Ham

2:30 p. M -Jim Lane insists that the Territory of Ne and Alabama. A delegate has just claimed to represent Florida, Mississippi and Texas, the whole batch Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada, were each called, and each had a delegation instructed and ready to vote for

called, including the District of Columbia.

The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge of Kentucky was ap sointed temporary Chairman. peech to the sentiment that demanded the extermine ion of the slave power from off this continent drew great theater. It certainly touched the the Convention. Violent, irrepressible applicase burst forth in accentation of Mr. Breckingidge's Jackgration that the blood of traitors was the cement of society; and when he added that every Rebel killed will add. may be, a century to the life of the nation, the delight

rention was addressed. He insists that the credentials that the question of the right of those States to be represented ought not to receive side settlement in any

7:15. P. M .- Ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio has just been reported by the Committee on Organization as permanent Chairman. The usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries is with us. Their selection has no

7:35 P. M.—The Convention is reassembling after its recess to give the three working Committees-on Permapent Organization, on Credentials of Delegates, on Reso utions -time to confer and determine and prepare their reports. Amid the chats and newsmongering which re-ceive the incoming throng interest is created by the abandon their claim to the whole Duchy of repetition of a passage of a speech delivered by Henry Schleswig, and remain contented with the J. Raymond in the rooms of the New-York delegation this morning: "Gentlemen, the necessities of the hour require the reconstruction of the Cabinet."

> 8:45 P. M.—The Committee on Credentials has not got half through its labors. The want of a report from it blocks all work. So the Convention slides into speech-

> National Treasury, moves an adjournment, but he is overborne by a call for Parson Brownlow. This remarkable stump-speaker, in the course of his brief talk, nominated Andrew Johnson of Tennessee

no positive indication of its choice of Vice-President.
It lies between Hamlin and Johnston. It new looks as if the work of nominating would be done up to morrow, and the ovening trains carry delegates and outside

10:20 p. m. -The Louisiana delegates are busy making capital to-night, and have been all day, but neiththeir efforts nor those of the Arkansas de avail anything if it was not for Tennessee; but there is feeling toward the Tennessee Unionists which their nes and devotion have fostered and deepened and which the speeches of Maynard and Brownslow af-flamed to-night in the Convention, that will probably save Arkansas and Louisians, averse as is the thinking ortion of the Convention to the principle the it them; but there now seems no chance whatever for old Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida. However, there's no telling what ogg politics may hatch in a

10:45 p. m.-The resolutions will be of the most radical character. They will recommend an amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery, will favor the confiscation of Rebel estates, will sustain the policy of arming the slaves, will demand all civil rights for groes, and will uphold every radical measure taken by this Administration.

The Ohio delegation will present Ex Gov. Tod for Vice President. The anti-Dickinson majority of the New-York delegation will probably second this nomina

It begins to look as if the fight for the Vice-Presi dency would be between Dickinson and Hamlin. Penn-sylvania stands solid for the latter. Of the New-Enziand States Massachusetts is still quoted as being opposed to Hamlin and ready to go for Dickinson if New-York will present him. The difficulty and dissensions in the New-York delegation, however, make it impossible to determine what course will finally be ac The majority of this delegation is now for Johnson, but it is ready to turn over its support to almost any other strong man who does not come from New-York.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 7, 1864. The National Union Convention assembled this morning in the Front-street Theater.

The building is tastefully decorated and fitted up for

he oceasion. The galleries are festooned with flags, and the entire stage is thrown open. This was done by the City Council of Baltimore, The President's chair is on an elevated platform at the extrems end of the stage, under a canopy of flags.

There is a numerous staff of pages in attendance who are decerated with tri-colored badges. There is also a considerable number of telegrap nessengers in attendance, whose duty it is to convey dispatches direct from the reporters' tables to the tel

graphic instruments in the lobbies. The doors of the theater opened at 11 o'clook, and the milding soon commenced filling up with delegates and pectators—the latter being admitted only to the rai-

There are nearly 600 delegates present, including

many from the remote Territories. New-Mexico has sent a delegation consisting of the Hous. John S. Watts, Francis Peres, and Joshus

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M .- The band of the 2d United States Regiment; from Fort McHenry, is stationed in

the gallery, and at noon they opened with the perform ance of a grand-overture.

The building is now densely packed from the lower floor to the ceiling.

The Hon. Enwis D. Morgan of New-York, Chair

called the Convention to order, and spoke as follows: called the Convention to order, and spoke as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: It is a little more
than eight years since it was resolved to form a national
party, to be conducted upon the painciples and policy
which had been established and maintained by those
illustrions statesmen, George Washington and Thomas
Jefferson. A Convention was held in Philadelphia,
under the shade of the trees that surround the Hall
of Independence, and candidates (Frement and Dayton) were there commented, who had exponsed on Independence, and candidates (Free in) were there commated, who had suse and were to maintain it. But the ton) were there nominated, who had esponsed our cause and were to maintain it. But the State of Pennsylvania gave its electoral vote to James Backanan, and the election of 1858 was lost. Nothing daunted by defeat, it was determined to fight on "on the line, not only "all Summer," but four Summers and four Winters, and in 1890 the party banner was again unfurled with the names of Abraham Lincoln and Hannib Hamlin inscribed thereon. This time it was successful but with success came the Robellion, and with the Robellion of course war, and war, terrible and cruel war, has continued up to this time, when it is necessary, under our Constitution, to prepare for another Presidential Election. It is for this highly responsible purpose that you are to-day assembled. It is not my duty normy purpose to indicate any general than of action by this Convention—but I trust I may be permitted to say that in view of the dread realities of the past, and what is passing at this moment, the fact that the bones of our soldiers are bleaching in every State of the Union, and with the further knowledge of the further fact that this has all been caused by Slavery, the party of which yon, gentlemen, are the delegated and only representatives, will fall short of accomplishing its great mission, unless among

plause, followed by three cheers.) In behalf of the l tional Committee I new propose for temporary Pro-dent of this Convention, Robert J. Breckinridge Kentucky.

The announcement was received with great applause Mr. King of New-York and Mr. Randall of Wiscon sin were appointed a Committee to conduct the vener able gentleman to the chair, whose appearance was greeted with long-continued applause.

Three cheers were proposed for the "Old War Hors

On taking the chair, the Rev. Dr. BRECKINSPASS speke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You cannot be more sensible than I am that the part which I have to perform here to-day is merely a matter of form, and acting upon the principles of my whole life. I was inclined, when the stargestion was made to me from various quarters, that it was in the minds of many members of the Convention to confer this distinction upon me, to carnestly dacline to accept it. Because I have never sought distinction. I have been a working man, and nothing else. But certain considerations led me to change my mind. [Applause, I There is a class of men in the country far too small for the good of the country. These are the men whomerely by their example, by their pea, by their voice—try to do good, and all the more in peritous times, without regard to the reward that may come. It is given to many such men to under stand, by the distinction conferred upon me, one of a humblest of their class, that there are men whom the country will cherish, and who will not be forgotte. Here is another motive relative to yourselves and? the country at large. It is good for you, it is

for Vice-President.

At the close of the Parson's remarks, Thad, Stevens renewed his motion to adjourn for refreshening sleep, amid calls for Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who is in the audience, his first visit to Baltimore since he laid in Jail here thirty five years ago; and the Convention 1 as

gentlemen asked for a twenty years' exclusive course carry it into effect without any serious of the audience was thundering. 'Tis a quarter after 2 Thaddeus Stevens of Pa, has, by a motion, endeavored to prevent the call of States in the Southern Confeders ey in the roll of States to which the call for this Con-